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This study of twenty-two Kansas state institutions was conducted to appraise the reading habits and educational level of institutional residents, the library resources and service needs of institutional residents and staff, and the possibilities for library service at institutions with security requirements. Conclusions are based on visits to existing institutional library facilities, interviews with administrators and librarians, and background reading. Specific recommendations are: (1) the state of Kansas should provide sizable appropriations for library resources at the institutions covered in the survey, including funds for a professional librarian at larger institutions, (2) additional funds should be allocated to institutions by the State Librarian, based upon plans for use and needs, (3) the Office of State Libraries should provide processing and cataloging service for institutional libraries, (4) library resources should be defined to include books, pamphlets and equipment, (5) high priority should be given to the needs of professional and staff libraries, and (6) institutional and professional staff should have a strong voice in materials selection. Appended are recommendations and descriptive information for each institution surveyed. (JB)

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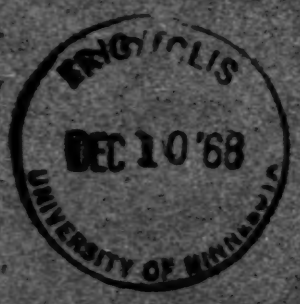
LIBRARY RESOURCES SURVEY

KANSAS INSTITUTIONS

Lr 001123

1967



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LIBRARY RESOURCES

SURVEY

KANSAS INSTITUTIONS

1967

by

Dr. Dale C. Marcoux

Dr. Hugh V. Leach

December, 1967

PREFACE

The library resources survey described in this report was conducted during the months of June through December 1967. The library resources now in existence at each institution were viewed, and personal interviews were held with superintendents, directors, and librarians.

Nineteen institutions were visited, and observations were made of the nature and quality of library resources. Since library facilities were not present at the three Honor Camps, the interview was conducted, but the visits were omitted.

The report has been assembled so that the general conclusions and recommendations are presented first as the body of the report. Some descriptive information concerning each individual institution can be found in Appendix A. The bibliography is presented in Appendix B.

Although the recommendations and conclusions presented in this report are entirely those of the two consultants who conducted the survey, we do want to acknowledge the cordial receptions by administrative officials at all institutions. A diligent effort was made by all of them to provide any information requested. The State Librarian, Mr. Denny R. Stephens, and his staff were especially helpful in establishing the procedural organization for getting the information desired and for making valuable suggestions on portions of this manuscript. Gratitude is expressed to Miss Vesta E. Walker, Librarian, Menninger Foundation, for special assistance in compiling bibliographical references and review of relevant literature.

Dale C. Marcoux

Hugh V. Leach

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LIBRARY RESOURCES SURVEY, KANSAS INSTITUTIONS, 1967

INTRODUCTION

Continued attention has been focussed in recent years on rehabilitational and educational aspects of state institutional programs. The success of such education and rehabilitation programs depends to an important degree on the availability of appropriate and adequate library resources for institutional utilization.

There is wide variation in the development and use of library resources in state institutions. This variation occurs because: some institutional residents and staff members have greater capabilities to use such resources more effectively than residents or staff members at other institutions; some institutions have been able to apply larger expenditures on library resources; some institutions received significant donations from private sources; and some institutions are relatively new developments. Only the first of the above factors is closely related to the potential benefits that could accrue to institutional residents and staff members directly and to society as indirect beneficiary. The other factors mentioned above indirectly relate the potential benefits to the development of library resources at state institutions.

This study of twenty-two state institutions in the State of Kansas is aimed at an appraisal of:

1. The reading habits, interests and general academic level of state institutional residents.
2. The library resources and service needs of state institutions.
3. The accessibility of state institutional residents to the library.
4. The library needs of state institutional staffs.
5. The possibilities for library utilization at state institutions where security of residents must occupy a dominant position.

GENERAL CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Probably one of the most impressive observations derived from this survey of twenty-two Kansas institutions is the similarity of the basic goals and objectives of them all. At a time when the general population of the state is increasing, these institutions are making a successful effort to keep the resident population of patients, inmates, or students down and in some cases reduce it. Kansas can well be proud of these institutions for the results achieved. In addition to the great happiness that successful treatment and rehabilitation brings to the residents directly involved, the saving in costs to the taxpayers of Kansas must also be given consideration.

The most valuable asset possessed by the state is to be found in the people themselves. The utilization, development and training of her human resources is good business for every state. Each person performing at his highest potential is the route to maximum total product. Successful attainment of institutional goals can mean the conversion of "dead weight" on the economic system into productive taxpaying citizens. Money spent on the development of human resources can yield positive results especially evident when contrasted with the costs of building and operating new hospitals and jails which growing populations can easily demand.

Another very impressive fact about many of the twenty-two institutions is the dual purpose nature of their operations. Most of these institutions have some educational activities for either residents or staff, and many

have such activities for both residents and staff. Some institutions have very sophisticated programs in highly technical and professional areas of research on treatment and rehabilitation procedures for the mentally and physically ill. Some institutions have extensive programs to train persons for diagnostic and therapeutic work with the mentally ill. In some cases the educational, research, and training programs for staff and employees is a very important part of the operation. The educational and training activity for staff members and students complements the institutional responsibility for the treatment and rehabilitation of residents. In some institutions, research is directed toward finding the cause of ailments as well as new techniques in treatment. Such research offers great potential for both residents of the institutions and the taxpayers of Kansas.

The physical plants at Kansas institutions are attractive in appearance. Almost all of the institutions have some old buildings in use that need to be replaced, but new buildings are also in evidence on most institutional grounds. The space allotted to libraries in almost all cases was constructed for some other purpose, but institutional managements should be praised for the manner in which they have converted such space into quarters for libraries. The grounds in some cases are beautiful, and the buildings are clean inside. Kansas can also be very proud of the administrators and technical staffs now employed at the institutions. Employee morale and devotion to their jobs is evident from observations, and the enthusiasm for knowledge on how they might help the residents is outstanding.

Although Kansas can be proud of what has been done, there is always the push to try to do better. In this respect the prospect for helping both residents and employees through additional library resources at all institutions needs attention. The state of Kansas should see to it that the professional staff and people in training have access to the new publications in the area of their specialized endeavor. This should be provided immediately. For those institutions where research is an important activity, most of the staff libraries need much more than just the new publications. The well trained and highly competent professional people now found in these institutions cannot be fully utilized unless they have adequate tools with which to work.

Institutions with formal schooling programs for young residents can utilize library resources very effectively in the normal learning process as well as for stimulating interest in reading for the sake of acquiring knowledge. Libraries for residents also have the potential for building hopes for successful rehabilitation. Generally speaking, residents at state institutions have leisure time that could be spent profitably in a library. In some instances, residents lack sufficient motivation to use a library constructively. They need encouragement and guidance from institutional personnel which can come from the inclusion in institutional operations programs some planned use of library resources.

At the penal institutions for men located in Hutchinson and Lansing, security requirements make it very difficult to get maximum utilization of the library at the present time. The fine new additions that have been recently provided for the libraries for these two penal institutions have

much to offer properly motivated residents. Some additional library personnel might help to solve the access and use problem that now hampers maximum utilization of existing library resources.

Estimations of the potential users at twenty-two state institutions concerning library resources are shown in Table I. Potential users include those persons now using institutional library facilities and those persons not presently using such resources yet have the potential of responding to motivational efforts and/or more adequate resources. The approximate number of state personnel now involved in learning, teaching, or research situations at each of the institutions is presented in Column 1. The data include professional people, aides, teachers, and other personnel who could profitably use the technical staff library. The estimated average number of residents in each institution who have the potential to read books, magazines, newspapers, and use other library materials is presented in Column 2. The total number of residents in each institution is presented in Column 3.

Although the data in Table 1 are constantly changing, and as presented they represent only close approximations, the totals are accurate enough to indicate the size of the human resources that could be involved in the use of library resources in the state institutions covered in the survey. It should also be remembered that in some cases the resident population will turn over two or three times a year.

The number of potential users do not accurately reflect the potential use of library facilities in every case. Resident characteristics and current or potential institutional programs will have significant impact on current and potential use of library resources. Many of the children

TABLE I

POTENTIAL USERS OF LIBRARY RESOURCES
AT TWENTY-TWO KANSAS STATE INSTITUTIONS

August 1967

Institution	1 Potential Users of Professional Library	2 Potential Users of Resident Library	3 Total Number of Residents
Boys Industrial School	90	200	200
Girls Industrial School	50	90	96
Honor Camps for Boys	10	77	77
Kansas Childrens' Receiving Home	30	60	60
Kansas Neurological Institute	400	30	400
Kansas State Industrial Farm for Women	20	70	70
Kansas State Industrial Reformatory	30	730	734
Kansas State Penitentiary	50	1500	1500
Kansas State Reception & Diagnostic Center	105	87	87
Kansas State School for the Blind	50	140	140
Kansas State School for the Deaf	60	350	350
Kansas State Soldiers' Home	60	400	400
Kansas Treatment Center for Children	30	80	95
Larned State Hospital	440	800	800
Norton State Hospital	120	30	430
Osawatomie State Hospital	440	700	700
Parsons State Hospital & Training Center	400	320	a)650
Southeast Kansas Tuberculosis Hospital	40	40	40
Topeka State Hospital	550	800	800
Winfield State Hospital & Training Center	276	50	a)1120
Total	3251	6554	8749

a) Many of the residents not capable of reading can benefit from looking at pictures, films, slides; using library related games; or listening to recordings.

and young adults have the potential of using library resources and professional library services for purposes of learning in the areas of basic education, vocational and professional development, and social development as well as for recreational reading. The diversified nature of such use requires extensive accumulations of books, reference materials, and visual and vocal aid equipment.

Older adult residents have less potential for using library resources for educational purposes, but they do have significant potential for using library resources for recreation and peace of mind. Adequate resources should include sufficient numbers and varieties of books to stimulate interest in resident use of the resources.

Potential use of professional library resources by staff personnel will be diversified in nature. Many institutional staffs include: professional persons in medical and mental disciplines with various areas of specialties, correctional specialists, educators, administrators, technologists and engineers, accountants, and specialists in various other disciplines. The efficiency with which such staff personnel can fulfill their responsibilities depends, in part, upon the availability of appropriate reference material. The maintenance of such material requires adequate holdings of past publications as well as continuous editions of newly published material in the relevant professional areas.

With respect to the benefits to be derived from library use, it must be remembered that knowledge gained by staff members has the possibility of multiple transfer to residents through daily contacts in both educational and treatment programs. This is one of the reasons for the high priority

given in this report to the needs of the professional and staff libraries at all institutions.

A summary of the quantitative nature of library books available at the various institutions is presented in Table II. Resident library resources vary from the virtually nonexistent in several situations to a temporary excess of holdings in the special case of the Norton State Hospital. Nine of the institutions have less than six useable books per potential resident user. A useable book is defined as: 1) a book, journal, or magazine containing professional or technical material of value to potential users or; 2) a book or magazine that is of general reading interest to current day resident or staff personnel. Six of the institutions have no staff library materials available, and eleven have less than six useable books available per staff user. It should be pointed out that some staff and resident libraries offer materials and services in addition to their holdings of books. Visual and vocal aid equipment, graphic art materials, and children's library related games complement the functional aspects of staff and resident programs.

As could be expected, recommendations concerning changes in library resources are based on stronger arguments for some institutions than for others. It was previously pointed out that some institutions have more extensive resources than others. Furthermore, the characteristics of residents and staff at various imstitutions will influence the recommendations for improvement or change in library resources. Arguments for changes at specific institutions are presented in the individual reports for institutions.

TABLE II

USEABLE BOOKS AVAILABLE PER POTENTIAL USER
AT TWENTY-TWO STATE INSTITUTIONS

August 1967

Institution	1 Professional Library	2 Residents Library
Boys Industrial School, Topeka	1.5	9.0
Girls Industrial School, Beloit	1.6	24.0
Honor Camps for Boys, Pomona, Toronto, Tuttle Creek	0	0
Kansas Childrens' Receiving Home, Atchison	23.0	58.0
Kansas Neurological Institute, Topeka	1.8	(a)
Kansas State Industrial Farm for Women, Lansing	0	34.0
Kansas State Industrial Reformatory, Hutchinson	0	5.4
Kansas State Penitentiary, Lansing	(b)	5.0
Kansas State Reception and Diagnostic Center, Topeka	0	4.4
Kansas State School for the Blind, Kansas City	4.0	(c)
Kansas State School for the Deaf, Olathe	7.5	16.0
Kansas State Soldiers' Home, Fort Dodge	0	17.5
Kansas Treatment Center for Children, Topeka	(d)	(a)
Larned State Hospital, Larned	11.3	13.7
Osawatomie State Hospital, Osawatomie	11.3	2.4
Parsons State Hospital and Training Center, Parsons	6.2	(a)
Southeast Kansas Tuberculosis Hospital, Chanute	6.0	27.0
Topeka State Hospital, Topeka	13.6	12.5
Winfield State Hospital and Training Center, Winfield	5.6	(a)

(a) A very limited number of books are available.
(b) A small development is underway.
(c) Children have access to holdings in the institutional library and to extensive holdings in St. Louis by use of the postal service.
(d) Staff has access to facilities of Topeka State Hospital.

Developmental and improvement changes of library resource programs are seriously needed in those cases where new educational or therapy programs are being initiated for residents. The need is significant, also, in those cases where the institutions are developing research and educational programs to train professional persons for service in the relevant fields.

Successful development of viable library resources which can make valuable contributions to the total institutional programs means more than merely buying books. Professional librarians are needed to plan and implement library programs to motivate continued resident use of the resources. In some institutions teachers in the formal education programs can provide added stimulus to resident use of library resources. The institutional staffs are motivated to use well planned and well organized library resources that professional librarians can develop.

The reasoned conclusions of this report presented below in the form of recommendations were derived from observations made on personal visits to the institutions included in the survey, from interviews with administrators and staff members, and from reading publications some of which are listed in the bibliography.

Specific recommendations are that:

1. The State of Kansas should provide sizeable money appropriations for library resources at the institutions covered in the survey. The appropriations should include funds for professional librarians at some larger institutions and funds for the Office of State Libraries to employ a professional librarian to serve as consultant to the other institutions. Such an investment should yield profitable results.

2. The State Librarian, with any help that he might choose, should be charged with the responsibility and given the authority for allocating the additional funds among the institutions on the basis of their planned utilizations and needs.

3. The Office of State Libraries should provide a processing and cataloguing service to handle library acquisitions at these state institutions.

4. The term "library resources" be interpreted to include books, journals, magazines and equipment items commonly needed to serve library users.

5. A high priority be given to the needs of professional and staff libraries.

6. The administrators and professional staff at each institution be given a strong voice in the selection of specific items for addition to their libraries.

APPENDIX A

BOYS' INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL

Topeka, Kansas

I. INTRODUCTION

The Boys' Industrial School is an institution providing rehabilitation and educational services to minor boys. Boys are committed to this institution for committing lesser acts against society up to more serious criminal acts. Supervision and rehabilitation services provided by the institution includes supervision by house parents in their cottages, counseling services, and educational facilities for elementary and secondary levels. The present population of two hundred boys is expected to increase to two hundred fifty during the school year. Five years ago the population was approximately two hundred, and ten years ago it was one hundred eighty. The population would likely increase in the next five years if more housing facilities were provided. The institutional staff includes forty to fifty professional persons and fifty staff aides. All of these persons are expected to use the staff library.

II. CHARACTERISTICS OF RESIDENTS AND STAFF

The expected length of stay by the average boy is fourteen months, and five years ago it was sixteen months. Increased numbers of boys needing rehabilitation services are considered the prime reason for the decrease in the average length of stay.

It was estimated that thirty per cent of the boys could read at the high school level, sixty per cent at the grade school level, and ten per

cent are poor readers. Forty per cent of the boys use library resources regularly, fifty per cent occasionally, and ten per cent not at all. Use of the library proper is restricted because of filled class schedules combined with off campus work for many of the boys. However, books are made available in the cottages so boys have some reading material available during all their free time. The most used area of reading interest is recreational materials. The interviewees expressed the opinion that improvement of library materials and encouragement of their use would help the boys adapt and become better prepared for re-entry to society.

III. LIBRARY FACILITIES NOW IN EXISTENCE FOR BOTH RESIDENTS AND STAFF

The resident library room consists of about one thousand square feet of space with this space divided almost equally among stacks, service area, and reading rooms. There are twenty-four seating places available, part being study tables and chairs, and part being stuffed chairs. The library has three thousand one hundred forty-one volumes of books and reference materials with about forty per cent rated as being obsolete or of little use at the present time. The library carries about twenty magazine subscriptions that are of interest to boys, and four different newspapers are available. Visual aid equipment and materials include movie and overhead projectors, films and film strips, radios, and records. The resident library is staffed by a professionally trained librarian who performs library service and teaches. The small staff library contains a collection of one hundred fifty-five books and has subscriptions to sixty-two magazines and journals.

IV. POTENTIAL FOR USE OF ADDITIONAL LIBRARY FACILITIES

Improvement of the resident library resources to strengthen the educational program and in the area of general reading interest is recommended. Effective teaching programs must be supported with appropriate library materials. Materials of general reading interest should expand the residents' outlook on life and improve rehabilitation efforts. Some residents are in a strange environment where the library may offer an introduction to new aspects of society. The staff library should be improved in materials appropriate for the professional staff members.

GIRLS' INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL

Beloit, Kansas

I. INTRODUCTION

The Girls' Industrial School at Beloit, Kansas is operated by the State of Kansas with the primary objective of rehabilitating delinquent girls who have emotional and social problems. The campus is located at the north edge of town where the buildings and grounds present an attractive appearance. The interior of the buildings is clean and neat.

The institution operates a fully accredited high school with eight full time certified teachers plus two vocational teachers and a half time adjunctive therapist and a half time librarian. Over seventy per cent of the girls participate in the academic program. All girls who do not have a high school diploma are expected to work toward one while they are at the institution. The average length of stay for girls at the Girls' Industrial School in 1967 was running about eleven and one-half months.

II. CHARACTERISTICS OF RESIDENTS AND STAFF

On August 24, 1967, there were ninety-six girls in residence at the Girls' Industrial School and thirteen girls on a list waiting for admission. The girls range in age from eleven to nineteen years of age with most of them in the high school age category.

Of the seventy-two full time employees now on the payroll at the school, twenty-two can be properly classified as professional people and twenty-seven as staff aides making a total of forty-nine employees who could profitably use a staff library for guidance and help in performing their jobs.

III. LIBRARY FACILITIES NOW IN EXISTENCE

The Girls' Industrial School at Beloit now has a library for use by the high school students of approximately 2,400 volumes with an estimated ten per cent of the books obsolete or of little use in the high school program. This library is open all morning each week day with a librarian on duty. Students have access to the library at other times through their class room teachers. In addition, residents can check out books to take to their living quarters in the cottages or dormitories where some reading material is also available. The library for students is located in a nice, clean room of about 800 square feet. The books are in racks around the sides of the room with tables and chairs occupying most of the room space. Additional space for the library could be provided if needed. The institution has a reasonable amount of visual aid equipment available or on order for use in the class room although they need maps and globes for their courses in history and geography.

In addition to the library for the resident girls, a start has been made on a separate library for the professional staff. A room of about 300 square feet has been set aside with chairs and tables, and they now have about eighty volumes of good books that can be used by the staff to help them to learn in their professional field. There is a pressing need for books and professional journals in this library.

IV. POTENTIAL FOR USE OF ADDITIONAL LIBRARY FACILITIES

The possibilities for salvaging a large number of girls who go to the Girls' Industrial School is good, and the cost of not rehabilitating

them could be very high. They all face the prospect of becoming dead weight on our economic society for the next forty or fifty years or the other alternative of productive, taxpaying citizenship. The library should help to guide them in the right direction.

The school library needs additional reference books as well as the normal additions of the new publications. The girls are being encouraged to read for pleasure and general knowledge which also steps up the need for expansion in the reading possibilities. However, the most pressing library need at the present time at the Girls' Industrial School is in the library for the professional staff. There is no need for a legal library for resident use, but some books on the legal aspects of the handling of delinquent children would be a fine addition to the professional library.

There are no real security problems connected with use of the library at the Girls' Industrial School. Responsible supervision is needed, of course, when the library is open for free use by students.

The use of the library as a tool to help in the achievement of institutional goals for the girls is well recognized by the present administrative officials.

Special courses in reading offered in the high school curriculum plus a big increase in the request for funds for library resources in the institutional budget being prepared in the summer of 1967 gives evidence of the belief by the professional staff that they think the library can help them to prepare these girls for responsible citizenship.

THE THREE HONOR CAMPS FOR BOYS

Tuttle Creek - Pomona - Toronto

I. INTRODUCTION

The Honor Camps for Boys are located at Tuttle Creek, Pomona, and Toronto. Boys are assigned to the honor camps from the Industrial Reformatory at Hutchinson. The seventy-seven boys presently assigned to the honor camps carry out work details in connection with public parks and land use areas. Such work includes mowing grass, cutting brush, collecting trash, and cleaning equipment. The honor camp staff has twenty-one members.

II. CHARACTERISTICS OF RESIDENTS AND STAFF

Most of the residents were considered to have reading abilities at the grade school level. However, past experience indicated that the boys would rather visit or watch television during free time than read. Security is not believed to be an important factor to use of library facilities. The staff performs a basic custodial-correctional function.

III. LIBRARY FACILITIES NOW IN EXISTENCE FOR BOTH RESIDENTS AND STAFF

There are no resident or staff library facilities available at the present time. In the past, books were borrowed from the State Librarian's office for use by the residents. However, lack of reading interest led to the abandonment of that program.

IV. POTENTIAL FOR USE OF ADDITIONAL LIBRARY FACILITIES

Since much of the honor camp function is correctional and service oriented, there appears to be only limited opportunities for beneficial use of library resources. However, it could be worth while to develop a book-mobile service to the camps on the premise that greater reading interest could be generated by a wider selection of books.

KANSAS CHILDRENS' RECEIVING HOME

Atchison, Kansas

I. INTRODUCTION

The Kansas Childrens' Receiving Home is located on an attractive campus at the north-east edge of Atchison, Kansas. After serving as a home for orphans for many years, its function was changed in 1943. The home now performs two different functions for the state. First, it serves as a diagnostic evaluation center for problem children, and secondly, it serves as a half-way house for boys who come mainly from the Industrial School for Boys at Topeka. The institutional objective in both cases is to get these children back into homes where they can function in a normal manner.

II. CHARACTERISTICS OF THE RESIDENTS AND STAFF

Children between the ages of six and sixteen are referred to the diagnostic center for evaluation. The length of time required for the diagnosis ranges from three to six weeks after which a recommendation is made to the referring agency. A formal academic school is operated for these children during evaluation, and use of the library is a required part of the program. Two full time teachers conduct the academic classes for small groups of not more than twelve to a class. There were forty children in residence for evaluation in August of 1967. There were twenty boys in the half-way house program in August of 1967. They range in age from fourteen to seventeen years, and they attend the regular public schools of Atchison during the day coming back to the home at night.

The boys have access to the public school libraries, and in addition, they can use the facilities of the library at the home.

It was estimated in August of 1967 that about thirty of the forty-four full time employees of the home could be classified as professional people who could very profitably spend some time regularly in a staff library searching for better ways to do their jobs.

III. LIBRARY FACILITIES NOW IN EXISTENCE

The Kansas Childrens' Receiving Home now has two libraries. One is for the use of the residents which includes about 3,500 volumes, and one is for the use of the professional staff of about 700 volumes. Tables and chairs are available in the reading room of the central library, and in addition, each cottage has books and reading material available at all times for the leisure time use of the children.

The books including reference material in all libraries are not obsolete. The need for new acquisitions and much more depth is evident, especially in the library for the professional staff. The home is now spending about $300 per year on all libraries. About one-third of it goes to the staff library. Visual aids and related library equipment is reasonably adequate at the present time.

IV. POTENTIAL FOR USE OF ADDITIONAL LIBRARY FACILITIES

Administrative officials at the home are confident that libraries can be of great help to them as they try to achieve their institutional goals. Library use is a required part of the program for the children under evaluation, but the most important thing that libraries can do for

the institution is help the professional staff to do the best job possible in prescribing treatment for these children. This means a continual exposure of the professional staff to the new knowledge in their area of specialization through a good professional library.

There are no serious security problems at the home that interfere with library use by the residents.

KANSAS NEUROLOGICAL INSTITUTE

Topeka, Kansas

I. INTRODUCTION

The Kansas Neurological Institute is located at Topeka, Kansas. The retarded residents are accepted for treatment and training from the age of six to twenty-one. The primary institutional goal is to get the patients to functio[illegible]p to their highest potential and back to the communities from which they came. Getting these patients to the place where they can live in their own homes and in some cases function in the community as a useful person represents a great achievement by the institute staff. Building ability to function at maximum potential into a retarded person is a relatively slow process under presently known techniques. In 1967 the average length of stay for a patient at the institute was estimated at about three or four years.

In addition to the care and training of patients, the Kansas Neurological Institute operates an extensive special education training program, and research projects are continually under way by the professional staff. The institute has a full time director of Education and Research, and the operation of the professional library is under his jurisdiction. Total number of employees at the Kansas Neurological Institute was about four hundred fifty in August of 1967.

II. CHARACTERISTICS OF THE RESIDENTS AND STAFF

The resident population in August of 1967 was about four hundred.

Most of these young people are unable to read in any meaningful way on their own. Some library materials such as picture books are available in different areas of the hospital and are used as a regular part of the hospital program. Most of the residents require continuous help from aides to use the books.

A small group of the residents, generally twenty to forty, are in the special education program. This group has a reasonably good prospect for development. There are seven full time special education teachers on duty at the institute.

III. LIBRARY FACILITIES NOW AVAILABLE

Not counting the area facilities mentioned above, the library at the Kansas Neurological Institute is a special technical library for the staff, as it should be. This library is now staffed with a full time librarian and consists of about seven hundred volumes of good professional books. It is located in one of the many one-story buildings in which the institute is housed. The library is clean and comfortably equipped for the use of members of the staff. In addition to the fifty professional employees, there are about three hundred fifty aides who could benefit from the use of a good professional library.

IV. POTENTIAL FOR USE OF ADDITIONAL LIBRARY FACILITIES

Although the staff library that is now in existence is good as far as it goes, it needs expansion and new acquisitions badly if it is to serve effectively as a source of technical knowledge and as a research facility for the fifty highly competent professional people now on the staff. In

addition to the institutional staff, this library should serve college students in training to become special education teachers and therapists who come regularly to the institute as a part of their training program. Many outside professional people doing research on retardation look to the Kansas Neurological Institute as a source of information on the latest developments. This library needs more books and professional journal subscriptions immediately. A copy machine for the reproduction of pages from books or magazines would be a great help to this library at the present time.

Administrative officials at the institute consider the staff library a very important item that will help them to achieve their institutional goals. Professional people trying to maximize the potential development of these retarded young people need all the help that they can get. The best way that the retarded patients can be helped by a library is indirectly through what a library can do for the professional staff. A good professional library is a must at Kansas Neurological Institute.

KANSAS STATE INDUSTRIAL FARM FOR WOMEN

Lansing, Kansas

I. INTRODUCTION

The Kansas State Industrial Farm for Women is located at Lansing, Kansas. The purpose of the institution is to provide confinement for women who have been sentenced by a state court and to assist the women to help themselves in preparation for their eventual return to a community as useful citizens. Both vocational and academic educational opportunities are available to those who wish to participate. Formal academic courses are offered in the evening by part time teachers and a good many secretarial training courses are available each morning by full time staff. The institution tries to get each girl to complete the curriculum required for graduation from high school before she leaves the institution. Six different academic courses are now being offered in the evening, and twelve sections of the commerce courses are offered in the mornings. Six girls are presently enrolled in correspondence courses for college.

II. CHARACTERISTICS OF RESIDENTS AND STAFF

In August of 1965 the resident population of the Kansas State Industrial Farm for Women was sixty-nine. Administrative officials expect this number to increase to approximately one hundred in the near future. They average from thirty-five to forty years of age. The average length of stay for the residents is expected to be approximately two years. They can all read with reasonable competency.

Voluntary use of the library is good, and interest in the educational program is high among the residents. About 70% of the women participate

in some phase of the program that could involve library use.

There seems to be no real security problems that would interfere with library use by the women. In fact, the security requirement may be a factor that encourages participation in library use and the educational program by the residents.

There are fifty-two full time employees now at the farm, plus five part time teachers. At least fifteen of these employees should be classified in occupational categories where professional reading would help them with their jobs.

III. LIBRARY FACILITIES NOW IN EXISTENCE

Until this year, the library as such has been practically nonexistent, but they are now in the process of building a new one. About 2,400 new volumes have just been catalogued, and a nice set of reference books will be available for use in the formal academic program this fall. The new library will be located in a nice room about 40 feet by 20 feet. There will be tables and chairs in the reading room for twenty-five to thirty persons. No visual aids or other mechanical library equipment is available. Some additions in this area would be very helpful to the formal educational program.

Women at the farm have the check out privilege, and each girl has a single room of her own in the dormitory. Free access to the reading room offers no serious problems.

It is the opinion of present administrative officials that a legal library for use by residents would be of very little help in the educational program at the institution.

The farm has no library for the professional staff, and, of course, the push for self improvement that such a facility could give to the professional staff is missing. The marginal benefit accruing to society of some additional dollars spent on a staff library should be very high.

IV. POTENTIAL FOR USE OF ADDITIONAL LIBRARY FACILITIES

The institutional role of the library at the Kansas State Industrial Farm for Women is gaining momentum.

The administrative officials at the farm are enthusiastic about the prospects for help from the new library for residents in the attainment of institutional goals. Once the library is available, the need for ideas on how to best use it will become important. It is in this area where a staff library would make its most important contribution.

KANSAS STATE INDUSTRIAL REFORMATORY

Hutchinson, Kansas

I. INTRODUCTION

The Kansas State Industrial Reformatory is operated as a detention residence for first-time male offenders who fall within the age group of seventeen through twenty-five years. Although the reformatory is a penal institution and executives follow all orders of the courts with respect to confinement, the primary objective of the institution is the rehabilitation of individuals through and with professional treatment.

Upon admission to the reformatory, each individual goes through the classification process, the end result of which is a planned program of education, training, recreation, and work for each person admitted. Progress under the program is reviewed from time to time by the classification committee, and any needed changes are made. The average length of time per person spent in the reformatory in 1967 was running about two years.

II. CHARACTERISTICS OF RESIDENTS AND STAFF

On August 9, 1967 the resident population at the reformatory was seven hundred thirty-four. The present administrative officials at the reformatory do not expect any decrease in population in the immediate future, in fact, it is their opinion that any future change is more likely to show an increase.

These young first-time offenders in most cases have very good potential for successful rehabilitation. Successful rehabilitation when contrasted with the costs of failure, offers tremendous possibilities for tax saving to the people of Kansas as well as great personal happiness to those directly

involved. Generally speaking, residents at the reformatory have very little interest in using the library on their own initiative. Most of these young men have a small vocabulary, and they have grown up in an environment where the taste for individual development and growth through study and reading was never stimulated although a very high percentage of them can read with average comprehension at the secondary level.

The responsibility for program development and planning at Kansas State Industrial Reformatory falls mainly on the shoulders of about twenty-five of the one hundred eighty-one full time employees. These employees constitute what might well be called the professional staff, and this staff has no professional library at present. These people are vitally interested in doing the very best job that they can for their residents. A small staff library stocked with current publications that relate techniques and programs that are being used for the development of human resources at other institutions, would be a good addition to the reformatory program. Such a facility would be good for staff morale and the professional pride of institutional officers in addition to the benefits that might indirectly be passed on to the residents.

III. LIBRARY FACILITIES NOW IN EXISTENCE

The present library for residents is housed in a big room 50 feet by 40 feet. The room is located where residents could have convenient access to it. The stacks are now arranged so that they occupy most of the space in the room, but they could easily be arranged in order to provide reading room. It is unfortunate that present security regulations prevent the use

of this library as a center for reading and study. Residents are permitted to check out books from the library and read them when and where they choose. There has been very little reading done in the library in the past. It has been difficult for the single librarian to maintain the type of atmosphere within the library that is conducive to an enjoyable reading experience. More supervisory help when the library is open might help to attain a quiet and comfortable place for residents to read. Although it has been estimated that forty per cent of the seven thousand volumes now in the library are old and out of date, there are a good many recent acquisitions in the stacks of some very fine books that any library would be proud to possess. The state provided $10,000 worth of new books for this library during the past year. This large outlay accounts for the many new acquisitions now in the stacks.

The reformatory has no professional library for the staff.

IV. POTENTIAL FOR USE OF ADDITIONAL LIBRARY FACILITIES

The reformatory is now offering extensive programs for residents in both vocational and academic education. Additional library resources would be most helpful on the academic side although there are many areas in a vocational training program in which library facilities could be effectively utilized. The academic program in August of 1967 included one hundred twenty-five residents taking courses by correspondence. These are mostly at the high school level, and plans for the coming school year call for eighteen formal classes in standard academic areas. Most of these courses will be taught by teachers from the public schools of Hutchinson. Even if the reformatory had a very fine library open to residents for use as a

reading and study center, the problem of motivating the residents to use it constructively would be difficult. However, when difficult problems are solved, the results are usually outstanding, and difficult problems cannot be solved without the tools and techniques. Another way to say it is that library facilities cannot help toward the achievement of institutional goals unless such facilities are available.

The most useable and helpful tools that would be immediately helpful in motivating residents to use a library would be reference books that could be used as in the academic courses now being offered plus a good number of pieces of library equipment in the visual aid, tape, and recording device category. These things and a comfortable library reading room properly policed for the enforcement of acceptable library rules of conduct could become the foundation for making the library an integral and important part of the rehabilitation program. These young first-time offenders represent underdeveloped human resources at their lowest, but they also present a situation where the yield per dollar of input might be multiplied many times in terms of output.

Administrative officials at the reformatory are eager and enthusiastic about utilizing all known techniques and resources to help them along toward the attainment of institutional objectives.

KANSAS STATE PENITENTIARY

Lansing, Kansas

I. INTRODUCTION

The Kansas State Penitentiary is located at Lansing, Kansas. It is operated for the purpose of confining male persons convicted of felonies by the courts of Kansas and to provide constructive employment and rehabilitation training for those confined. The educational department offers vocational and academic training to all those who wish to take advantage of it. Formal academic courses are provided as needed for the inmates. Most of the work is at the secondary and elementary level, but courses for the illiterate are offered if needed. Most of the teaching is done by inmates who have received special teacher training instructions from the Director of Education, the Kansas State Department of Public Instruction, and the School of Education at Kansas University. A respectable number of the inmates are enrolled in college level correspondence courses totaling one hundred seventy-five men in August of 1967.

Under the headings listed below, the possible role of the library as an instrument for helping to achieve institutional goals at the Kansas State Penitentiary is appraised, and the existing library facilities are described.

II. CHARACTERISTICS OF INMATES AND PROFESSIONAL STAFF

In August of 1967, there were approximately 1,500 inmates in the penitentiary. Present administrators are of the opinion that this number is more likely to increase in the future than it is to decrease. Most

of these men can read at the secondary school level or better. It was estimated in August of 1967 that the average length of stay for these men would be about three years. All inmates of the penitentiary have time to use library facilities for self improvement and for recreational purposes if they should choose to do so.

The formal academic programs offered at the penitentiary have been increasing in popularity in recent years. The fall program for 1967 calls for twenty-one different formal courses in secondary school work and four at the elementary level. In addition, 175 men are enrolled in correspondence courses. Most of them are taking college level courses. For those who wish to take it, the General Educational Development Test is given, and the High School Equivalency Diploma is issued to those who pass.

In August 1967, there were approximately three hundred people on the full time payroll at the penitentiary. Of these, about fifty could be classified as professional personnel who could get some benefit from the regular reading of the new publications in the special fields of prison administration and criminology.

III. LIBRARY FACILITIES NOW IN EXISTENCE

An inmate library of about 7,500 volumes of good useable books is available. The old, obsolete books have recently been sorted out and are not counted in this total. Recent new acquisitions and other volumes now in the process of being purchased have given this library a good start. Most of the academic courses will now have some good reference books.

The library is now housed in a room about sixty feet long and twenty feet wide. Additional space for expansion is available if needed. A small amount of library equipment in the form of visual aids, maps, etc. is available. Additional acquisitions are needed now. A small start has been made on a library for the professional staff, but it needs immediate development. The potential for library use in staff development and growth is very good and needs to be stimulated.

IV. POTENTIAL FOR USE OF ADDITIONAL FACILITIES

As a percentage of the total inmate population, interest in the use of library facilities is low and needs to be cultivated if the library is to be of real help in the attainment of institutional goals. In this area, a staff library could be of great help as a source of ideas on how the library might be used.

Present security regulations require that there be no chairs or tables in the library for use by inmates for reading or study purposes. At the present time, inmates may check out books, but they must go somewhere else to read them. This operational procedure is a great handicap to the library in performing its function. The library must have a reading room where inmates can go to read and enjoy a stimulating search for knowledge and self improvement in quiet relaxation. Some way must be provided to give ready access to the library to those who really wish to use it, and some way to prevent it from becoming just a meeting place for sex deviates and dope fiends must be found. The penitentiary needs to staff its library with a full time librarian. The teachers in the educational

program and the librarian then can become the agents for stimulating interest in library use among the inmates.

The dominant need for security in a penal institution certainly does not add to the ease with which library facilities can be utilized, but it is the opinion of present administrative officials that it is not an insurmountable obstacle. The check out privilege plus personal service to men confined in cells is already working within security regulations. Free access to the library by those who want to use it for reading purposes seems to be the big problem at present.

There is little enthusiasm among administrative and educational officials for a legal library specifically for inmate use. If there is a need for such a facility, it should be a part of the staff library. Legal information should be obtained by inmates from competent legal authority by request routed through prison officials.

The employees directly involved with the educational program have great enthusiasm and willingness to work. They need help in the selection of new acquisitions and in ways to best utilize the library facilities. Again a staff library might be of great help to those working with the educational program as a source of information on how best to utilize and operate the inmate library.

The top administrative officials at the penitentiary want to incorporate the library into the operational program, and they are hoping to find an effective way to do it.

KANSAS STATE RECEPTION AND DIAGNOSTIC CENTER

Topeka, Kansas

I. INTRODUCTION

The Reception and Diagnostic Center performs intermediate functions relative to the admission of men to penal institutions in Kansas. Men sentenced to serve time in penal institutions receive instruction and training to orient them to prison life. During the orientation period, each inmate is interviewed and observed by psychologists and other professional analysts for the purpose of constructing a rehabilitation program for each man who is to enter a penal institution. The attitudes that men may develop toward prison life could be influenced significantly by their time spent at the Reception and Diagnostic Center. Also the rehabilitation program planned at the center could affect significantly the success of his return to society.

During the few years that the center has been open, there have been approximately eighty-seven inmates in residence at a given time. It is expected that the institution capacity will be increased, and that the treatment center at Larned will be transferred to the center in Topeka. The staff has one hundred five members.

II. CHARACTERISTICS OF RESIDENTS AND STAFF

The average inmate can read at the grade school level while some have reading capabilities at high school and a few at college level. Inmates range in age from young adults to aged men. About two-thirds of the inmates stay at the center for approximately forty-five days, and the

other one-third may stay as long as a year. Inmate use of the library is dependent on weather conditions. The library receives limited use in summer and heavier use in winter for recreational reading. Each inmate is permitted a limited amount of time to check books from the library twice a week for reading in their cells. There have been relatively few security problems with this arrangement. The prison staff consists of professional psychologists and analysts and guard personnel. All such persons have need for professional library reference material relative to their specific job.

III. LIBRARY FACILITIES NOW IN EXISTENCE FOR BOTH RESIDENTS AND STAFF

The inmate library is extremely limited in quantity of reading materials available. The eight hundred books and the additional magazines are gifts from private individuals. About one-half of the books receive little attention from the inmates. The library is staffed as a part-time assignment of a regular employee. There is no staff library materials available.

IV. POTENTIAL FOR USE OF ADDITIONAL LIBRARY FACILITIES

Justification for significant development of the inmate library resources and the establishment of staff library resources is based on the analysis and rehabilitation aspects of the program. Adjustment to prison life is a traumatic experience. Inmates are subject to various factors which influence their attitudes about their prison life, and which could influence the success or lack of success of the rehabilitation program developed for them. The argument can be made that the availability of

appropriate library materials would permit some inmates to spend their time reading to broaden their outlook or to improve their educational level. Therefore, the most opportune time to encourage inmates to use library materials is during the orientation program at the center.

The institutional staff needs to keep up with new developments in their professional areas in order to maintain their competence and provide high quality service. A most appropriate way to learn of new developments is to have ready access to library resource materials in a library which has a program of stocking newly published materials in the appropriate fields. Resource materials in the areas of criminology are not readily available to the staff at this time.

It appears most likely that the Reception and Diagnostic Center would increase its effectiveness if library resources were developed and maintained for both the inmates and the staff. The staff is aware of the potentials for such a program and is interested in developing such a program of library use.

Development and maintenance of such library resources should have substantial supervision by a trained librarian.

KANSAS SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND

Kansas City, Kansas

I. INTRODUCTION

The Kansas School for the Blind is an educational institution for blind and partially blind children. Children live on campus during the school year. There are one hundred forty students on campus at the present time. Five years ago the school enrolled one hundred forty-seven, and ten years ago the school enrolled one hundred eleven students. The student population is expected to remain about the same during the next five years. The students usually attend the school for thirteen years.

The school staff consists of sixty-nine persons which is an increase of three over the staff for five and ten years ago. It is expected that the staff will increase in the future due to the need for additional professional personnel and to the Federal Wage and Hour Law.

II. CHARACTERISTICS OF RESIDENTS AND STAFF

The fact that the student population includes the blind and the partially blind requires different types of reading material. Totally blind students can read only Braille materials while many of the partially blind can use large print materials for study and reading. The children can read at various stages of grade and high school levels with about eighty per cent rated as having reading abilities at the grade school level. All of the students use library facilities regularly as part of the educational program. Children use the library as a study hall and do take books to their living quarters.

III. LIBRARY FACILITIES NOW IN EXISTENCE FOR BOTH RESIDENTS AND STAFF

The resident library room contains two thousand three hundred square feet of space with fifty per cent devoted to stacks, forty per cent to the reading and study area, and ten per cent to service area. Adjacent to this library room are two sound proof rooms which students use for listening to talking books. In addition, limited selections of frequently used Braille books are maintained in three separate buildings for use by the students.

Students have access to significantly greater library resources than those available on campus. Braille books are borrowed from a resource library in St. Louis. The most important inconvenience associated with this service is that it takes about two weeks for them to arrive. Thus students or teachers must plan in advance so that books for class assignments are available at the appropriate time. In spite of the scheduling problem, this source of materials has been used extensively by the school over the years, and it is expected to continue as an important resource facility.

The small staff library serves the dual purpose of being both a library and coffee room. As a library it contains stacks for two hundred useful books and volumes from eight journal and magazine subscriptions as well as chairs and tables for reading or study. The stack area could be expanded to shelve additional volumes of books.

IV. POTENTIAL FOR USE OF ADDITIONAL LIBRARY FACILITIES

The technical nature of library materials for the blind and partially sighted present the school with a unique problem. All reading materials

are large and, therefore, require much shelf space for each book. In fact, many single volume books used by sighted persons must be bound in two or three oversize volumes when printed in Braille for the blind or printed in oversize print for the partially sighted. Consequently, the stack area needed to shelve such books is much greater than for ordinary library books. The institution's current holdings of useable reading materials occupy the available library stack space as well as shelf space in several class rooms. Additional stack area is needed before additional library materials could be properly housed.

On the list of present institutional needs a low priority was assigned to library resources because the need for more adequate living quarters is urgent, and the students have access to the off campus library materials. This assignment of low priority reflects the shortage of currently available stack area to handle additional books, and the fact that needs for other types of buildings are more urgent than the need for library space.

KANSAS STATE SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF

Olathe, Kansas

I. INTRODUCTION

The Kansas State School for the Deaf is an educational institution for deaf and hard-of-hearing children with a goal of helping to make handicapped hearing boys and girls more useful members of society. The institution provides elementary and secondary educational facilities as well as living facilities for handicapped hearing children. At present the resident population consists of three hundred fifty students and has increased at the rate of approximately fifty students each five years during the past ten years time period. It is expected by school administrators that the population will continue to increase.

II. CHARACTERISTICS OF RESIDENTS AND STAFF

The expected length of stay by the students is and has been fourteen years due to the educational nature of the institution. It was estimated that ten per cent of the students read at the high school level, eighty-five per cent read at the grade school level, and five per cent have not developed reading capability. Approximately eighty per cent of the students use the library and its facilities regularly in order to study and prepare class assignments. Preparation of school assignments would be the most important area of reading use with recreational use being second. The school has no security problems to affect the library operation.

There are one hundred thirty full-time members of the staff plus three part-time professional staff members. Fifty-eight of the full-time

staff members are teachers, administrators, and counselors who have need to use professional library materials.

III. LIBRARY FACILITIES NOW IN EXISTENCE FOR BOTH RESIDENTS AND STAFF

The library complex consists of three rooms with stacks, reading area, and service desks located in the student room. This room contains stack area for 5,800 volumes and reading desks for student use. About 200 of these books are obsolete. The school has about 30 magazine subscriptions and receives many newspapers.

The staff library room contains stack space for 450 volumes and some study tables. In addition to these facilities the staff has access to the media center which contains significant quantities of visual aid equipment. Included in media center holdings are overhead projectors, movie projectors, color projectors, film strip projectors, and film strips, movies, slides, transparencies, and study prints. The first use of media center facilities is for class room instruction, however, students and staff do use the facilities for individual and informal group study. The library is staffed by a professional librarian who has a part time assistant and ten student helpers. This librarian should be able to handle all professional aspects of the library program.

IV. POTENTIAL FOR USE OF ADDITIONAL LIBRARY FACILITIES

The interviewees assigned a high priority to the acquisition of library materials relative to other items on the list of present institutional needs. Holdings for student library facilities were considered

to be in greatest need of strengthening. Since this institution is educational in nature, there is use for books and films at different levels of academic achievement. The library operation at this institution is providing a real service to the students. During the past year, significant steps were taken in the program of adding modern visual aids equipment and materials as well as improving the library holdings of books. Continued effective operation of the visual aids equipment over time requires up dating of films, maintenance, and replacement of equipment. The educational program requires continued additions to holdings of reference books and materials.

KANSAS STATE SOLDIERS' HOME AND MOTHER BICKERDYKE ANNEX

Fort Dodge, Kansas

I. INTRODUCTION

The Kansas State Soldiers' Home and Mother Bickerdyke Annex is located at Fort Dodge, Kansas. It is operated to provide a home for disabled veterans who are incapable of self support and their dependents. Responsibility and authority for operating the home is vested in the Kansas Veterans' Commission.

There is no formal educational program at the home. Last year there were eight members enrolled in the evening school at Dodge City, and they have had Bible classes on the grounds in the past.

Many of the homes in which members' families live are old frame structures that cannot be used too much longer.

II. CHARACTERISTICS OF RESIDENTS AND STAFF

In August of 1967 the total population of veterans and their dependents was about four hundred. This represents maximum capacity for the present facilities. The estimated average age of members at the present time is over seventy years, and their average age is more likely to increase in the future than it is to decrease. Additional hospital facilities and space will very likely become a pressing need in the near future.

The library is open for two hours every week day morning, but it is seldom used by members. There is very little interest by members in the use of the present library facility although all of the members can read. They have no visual aid equipment.

The Kansas Soldiers' Home has one part time doctor and three registered nurses at the hospital plus about forty employees who could best be classified as aides. Other professional people are found in administrative and supervisory positions. The total number of employees at the home was about one hundred in August of 1967 including sixty of whom could beneficially use a professional library if they had one.

III. LIBRARY FACILITIES NOW IN EXISTENCE

The Kansas Soldiers' Home has a library for members on the grounds. It is located in a one story frame building that appears to be about fifty years old. There is approximately 1,750 square feet of space devoted to library use. Reading room facilities would accommodate about twenty people at tables and chairs. There are about 7,000 volumes in the library with very few recent additions. Most of the books are old, but since they are mostly novels, history, and literature books, they are quite useable.

IV. POTENTIAL FOR USE OF ADDITIONAL LIBRARY FACILITIES

Since the average age of members is so high, the use of the library as a rehabilitation device is not attempted. Use of the library must be a leisure time or recreation activity.

The reading interests that do exist are pretty well centered around the religious life of members. Some new books and current publications of a religious nature if placed in the library could very easily stimulate library use by members, and such additions would not cost very much. They

do not have a staff library at the Kansas Soldiers' Home. Since ideas for the organizing of the institutional program must come from the professional staff, a new professional library centered upon publications that deal with the care and welfare of the aging might be very stimulating to the professional employees and in terms of happiness to the members of the home it might be worth much more than it would cost.

TREATMENT CENTER FOR CHILDREN

Topeka, Kansas

I. INTRODUCTION

The Kansas Treatment Center for Children provides treatment and educational services for emotionally disturbed children from ages six to sixteen. The average population has remained at ninety-five during recent years since the facilities will not accommodate a larger number. The average length of stay by residents has been two years. It is expected that they will continue to stay about this length of time.

This report includes only information about the children since the institutional staff has access to the library resources of the Topeka State Hospital.

II. CHARACTERISTICS OF RESIDENTS

Eighty per cent of the children have reading capabilities at the grade or high school level, and twenty per cent cannot read at all. Much of the use of library materials is due to class assignments. Children can take materials to their quarters to use.

III. LIBRARY RESOURCES NOW IN EXISTENCE

Library resources are very limited at this institution. A few encyclopedias and reference books are located in some of the classrooms. An additional one hundred volumes are maintained in a separate room and it is supervised by a teacher. Most of these volumes are obsolete. Five magazine and two newspaper subscriptions are donated to the institution. A few pieces of visual aid equipment are available for classroom use.

IV. POTENTIAL FOR USE OF ADDITIONAL LIBRARY FACILITIES

The fact that many of the resident patients can respond to educational services suggests that the library resources should be developed to a higher degree than is presently available to the children. The interest shown by the administration and by a teacher indicates that improved library resources would benefit the children.

LARNED STATE HOSPITAL

Larned, Kansas

I. INTRODUCTION

The Larned State Hospital provides psychiatric treatment for the citizens of central and western Kansas through a program of treatment, training, education, and research. Included among the major institutional objectives is the restoration of the mentally ill to positions of active, useful citizenship. The hospital has the responsibility for recruiting and training competent personnel for diagnostic and therapeutic work with the mentally ill. Basic research and experimentation by the professional staff is also considered an important part of the hospital program. In addition to the programs mentioned above, the Larned State Hospital operates the State Security Hospital for the criminally insane.

The multi-discipline educational and in-service training activities at the hospital keeps a large number of the employees involved in a learning situation where the staff library can be of great help.

II. CHARACTERISTICS OF THE RESIDENTS AND STAFF

The average daily population of residents receiving care at the hospital in August of 1967 was approximately 800, and the present administrative officials hope to keep that figure down to where it now is, in the future. This represents a decrease of over forty per cent from the population of ten years ago. However, the number of different individuals being treated annually is over twice the present resident population. A tremendous increase in dismissal and admission rates in the past few

years accounts for the present low average daily population. Practically all of the patients can read with a reasonable degree of competency although there are usually a few who cannot read at all. Since the average length of stay per patient is now running from six weeks to two months, the resident library serves mainly the leisure time wishes of the patients.

The professional staff at present consists of about one hundred twenty competent, well trained people. In addition there are three hundred twenty-two staff aides and in-service training employees making about four hundred forty-two employees who could be helped on their jobs by regular reference to the professional library. In August of 1967 the hospital had a total of six hundred ninety-seven employees.

III. LIBRARY FACILITIES NOW IN EXISTENCE

Larned State Hospital now has three separate library facilities. The library for patients has about six thousand volumes and five hundred square feet of space. Most of these books are in reasonably good condition and serve reasonably well the present needs of the patients. Patients have a low propensity to use the library on a voluntary basis. If patient interest in reading for pleasure or knowledge should increase, some expansion in the size of the library and number of volumes would be necessary. The patients' library has one full time librarian plus one part time helper.

The Security Hospital Library has about five thousand volumes and six hundred square feet of space. Probably sixty per cent of the books are obsolete and of little use. Since the patients in the Security Hospital have an average length of stay that is longer than that of regular hospital

patients, the possibilities for regular use of the library in the treatment program are reasonably good. This library needs new additions of books regularly. The Security Hospital has one full time employee and four patients doing the work in the library. Security requirements are not a serious problem in connection with library use by patients.

The library at Larned State Hospital that is now giving the greatest push toward the attainment of institutional objectives is the J. T. Naramore Memorial Library for staff. This library now has over five thousand volumes of good technical books and a good number of professional journals. All employees have access to the staff library, and it is used regularly by most of them. The one thousand four hundred square feet of space and furniture provides a comfortable atmosphere for those who use the library. The professional library has a full time librarian.

IV. POTENTIAL FOR USE OF ADDITIONAL LIBRARY FACILITIES

The many formal training classes, seminars, and in-service training programs plus the extensive research activities makes the possibilities for real help by the professional library very exciting. The new publications in the specialized fields of endeavor now pursued at the hospital should all be made available to the staff. New funds are needed for this purpose immediately.

In addition, visual aid equipment and tapes would be of great help to all libraries. More new books in the patient libraries are also needed.

The attitude of the administrative officials toward the utilization of libraries in the hospital programs is enthusiastic. They believe that additional library facilities can be of great help to them in their constant quest for the attainment of institutional goals.

NORTON STATE HOSPITAL

Norton, Kansas

I. INTRODUCTION

The Norton State Hospital is located about four miles east of Norton, Kansas. In the past, this institution has functioned as the State Tuberculosis Sanitorium, but in the summer of 1967, it was being converted into a facility for the severely mentally retarded. This hospital will have two main functions in its new status; (1) to provide custodial and medical services for the retarded patients, and (2) to provide an in-service training program for nurses. There will be no direct admissions of retarded persons. All patients will be referred to the Norton Hospital from other institutions. The buildings and grounds at Norton State Hospital are clean and well maintained.

II. CHARACTERISTICS OF THE RESIDENTS AND STAFF

By 1969 when the hospital will be filled to capacity, 430 retarded patients will be in residence. At present they still have a small number of patients being treated for tuberculosis, and they have already received 137 retarded people.

It is expected that the retarded patients will be so seriously retarded that practically none of them will be able to read.

When the hospital is operating at capacity, there will be 339 full time employees, and approximately 125 of them including the nurses in training will be in a professional or learning situation where they would need to use a professional library.

III. LIBRARY FACILITIES NOW AVAILABLE

In August of 1967 there were three library facilities available at the hospital. First, there is a library of 7,000 volumes that was for the use of the tuberculosis patients. This library which is composed mainly of books for leisure time reading could very well be transferred to some other state institution since the retarded patients will not be able to use it.

Second, there is a medical library of about 1,000 volumes for use by the professional staff. This library was established for professional persons who were working with tuberculosis patients. Since the staff will be charged with the care and treatment of mental patients, the library will need to be stocked with materials appropriate for their use. Third, present administration officials are already planning a library facility for the retarded patients. A nice room with small tables and chairs has been established where patients can look at picture books and work with jig-saw puzzles with the help of aides.

IV. POTENTIAL FOR USE OF ADDITIONAL LIBRARY FACILITIES

The best way for a library to help the Norton State Hospital to achieve its goals is to help the staff keep up to date on developments in care and treatment of retarded people. This means, of course, a good staff library. The present professional staff is enthusiastic about having such a library for use in research activities and in the training program for nurses. The present staff library needs to be oriented to the new function of the hospital with many new acquisitions and subscriptions to professional journals.

For the patients, some visual aid equipment is needed plus all kinds of picture books. They have virtually nothing in this area at present.

OSAWATOMIE STATE HOSPITAL

Osawatomie, Kansas

I. INTRODUCTION

The Osawatomie State Hospital provides care and rehabilitation treatment to mentally ill and emotionally disturbed persons and conducts extensive programs to train persons to work with the mentally ill. At the present time there are approximately 730 residents at the hospital whereas five years ago there were 1250, and ten years ago there were 1570 patients in residence at the hospital. It is expected that the resident population will remain near the present level during the next five years. Greater intensity of care and improved quality of treatment are considered to be the prime reasons for decreasing the resident population levels during the past ten year time period. When considering length of stay at the institution, patients are grouped into two categories. One category includes those patients who respond favorably to treatment and rehabilitation. Many of these obviously are the more recently admitted ones. The other category includes patients with more chronic illnesses who stay at the hospital on an average of seven years. It is expected that the length of stay may become shorter due to continued development of treatment and rehabilitation techniques.

II. CHARACTERISTICS OF RESIDENTS AND STAFF

Sixty per cent of the residents are attributed with the ability to read at the high school level, thirty per cent at grade school, five per cent at college level, and five per cent cannot read at all. It is believed

that about ten per cent of the residents use the library regularly, and twenty-five per cent use it only occasionally. The remaining sixty-five per cent do not use library services at all. Patients are encouraged to use such services and have ample time and opportunity for such use. Apparently the lack of library use by many patients could be attributed to lack of interest or to their mental or emotional disturbances. For those patients who do use the library facilities, the most frequently used area of reading interest is social improvement with recreational reading as second and vocational improvement as third. Patients can read in the air conditioned reading room or in their own rooms. Treatment techniques used by the hospital emphasize the use of library materials as a means of developing interest and the acceptance of responsibility on the part of the patients.

There are 690 persons on the hospital staff. This number has changed little from the 700 staff members of five and ten years ago. The staff includes 90 professional persons and 350 staff aides who would be most likely to use the staff library. However, it was pointed out that service personnel use the staff library for journals on maintenance and service of equipment. Members of the professional staff have need for continuing reference to professional publications as a means of learning new techniques and procedures developed by other treatment and research centers.

III. LIBRARY RESOURCES NOW IN EXISTENCE

The resident library consists of a stack area with 3,457 books, seats for 24 persons, and a service area. Fifty per cent of the books

are considered obsolete or of little use at the present time. In addition to books the library receives twenty-three magazines and twenty-five newspapers for resident-patient use.

The staff library facility includes stack space for five thousand books and journals. About one hundred of the books are considered to be of little value. There are one hundred thirty-one paid subscriptions to professional publications. Visual aid equipment includes micro-films and micro-film readers.

IV. POTENTIAL FOR USE OF ADDITIONAL LIBRARY FACILITIES

Development of both resident and staff library facilities was considered important by the institutional respondents with the strongest need being for the development of staff facilities. One specific area that could be of benefit to the staff is to install teletype service with the medical library association. Other areas of continual need for resources for the staff library include new professional books and the binding of journals. New additions should also be made to the resident library.

PARSONS STATE HOSPITAL

Parsons, Kansas

I. INTRODUCTION

The Parsons State Hospital provides care, rehabilitation, and education to mentally retarded children. In conjunction with the service program for mentally retarded children, the hospital conducts extensive research about factors associated with mental retardation and about rehabilitation techniques as well as training programs for persons wishing to receive training and professional education. The professional programs include training for non-resident high school and college undergraduate students and programs to provide credit toward M. S. and doctoral degrees and internships.

The resident population is approximately 650 boys and girls at the present time, and it is expected to remain near that number. Residents stay at the institution from four to five years on the average. There are 525 full time staff members plus 25 non-resident students in the developing educational program. This size of staff is a significant increase over the staff of 370 five years ago and 300 ten years ago. It is expected that the staff will increase by 10-15 professional members in the next five years, and an additional 75 non-resident students are expected.

II. CHARACTERISTICS OF RESIDENTS AND STAFF

Reading capabilities of the children are limited to kindergarten, first, second, and third grade levels. It is believed that fifty per cent of the children use library services frequently, and that the other fifty

per cent do not have the mental capacity to use such facilities. Some of the children who do use library facilities have very limited attention spans so that they may read only twenty or thirty minutes at a time. Children read books for recreation, and those children capable of attending formal classes use the library for study. An additional service by the resident library is the provision of materials which aides use to read stories to some of the lower level students. There are very few security problems which affect the resident library operation.

A large proportion of this institutional staff consists of professional personnel, students, and staff aides all of whom would be likely to use library resources. The research and teaching programs must be supplemented with good resource material in order to maintain achievement and progress.

III. LIBRARY RESOURCES NOW IN EXISTENCE

Resident library facilities are oriented toward young children. Included in these facilities are childrens' books, speaking records, listening booths, and library related game activities. Many magazines and newspapers are donated for the childrens' use.

The staff library facilities are in a state of considerable change. The current arrangement of several separate libraries will be consolidated into one staff library when a new building is completed. At the present time the various staff libraries have a total of 2,500 up-to-date books. Also, they have subscriptions to at least one professional journal in each of the teaching and research disciplines. A full time librarian is in charge of the library resources.

IV. POTENTIAL FOR USE OF ADDITIONAL LIBRARY FACILITIES

The sophisticated research programs and professional training programs must be developed on an adequate base of good library materials. It is believed that this base must be expanded with additional books, professional journals, audio and visual aid materials, and improved personnel salaries. The library can be an effective aid to the total program only if an adequate number of trained librarians can be employed. An area of special interest is for foreign language professional journals published on works and research in foreign countries. Effective use of such foreign language publications requires translation services. Thus the area of most immediate need for development is professional materials for the staff library with related translation services. The current administrative and library personnel have substantial plans for development of library resources. Some assistance by professional library consultants could be of service.

SOUTHEAST KANSAS TUBERCULOSIS HOSPITAL

Chanute, Kansas

I. INTRODUCTION

The Southeast Kansas Tuberculosis Hospital is an institution providing care to persons afflicted with or suspected of having tuberculosis. The resident population is 40 patients while five years ago it was 58, and ten years ago it was 70 patients. The population is expected to increase up to the hospital capacity of 80 patients when the State Sanitorium for Tuberculosis at Norton is phased out during the next five years. Thus the Southeast Kansas Tuberculosis Hospital will serve the entire state of Kansas.

II. *CHARACTERISTICS OF RESIDENTS AND STAFF*

The expected length of stay by the average resident patient is four months which is only one month shorter than the expected length of stay five and ten years earlier. Improved effectiveness of drugs was given credit for reducing the expected length of stay. It is believed that the length of stay may be reduced in the future due to growing acceptance that tuberculosis victims become non-infectious sooner after treatment than previously believed.

One important change in the makeup of the tuberculosis victim that has occurred in recent years is that most current victims are older, even retired persons, while victims of earlier years were relatively young. Therefore, many tuberculosis victims do not have an incentive or desire for professional development or job retraining. Ninety per cent of the current patient population can read at the grade or high school

level. Two and one-half per cent can read at college level while seven and one-half per cent can not read.

It was estimated that sixty per cent of the patients use the library facilities regularly, thirty per cent occasionally, and ten per cent do not use it at all. About seventy-five per cent of the patients are mobile and can check books from the library during the week. All patients have access to 250 volumes on a book cart in the wards. The most frequently used area of reading interest is for recreational purposes. Patients have an abundance of time, and reading helps them to be content during the time period they are confined to the institution. It was believed that audio and visual aid equipment would be of benefit to residents and to the staff.

The institutional staff consists of 83 persons with 23 listed as professional personnel, 18 as staff aides, and 42 as service personnel. It is expected that the number will increase in the next five years due to the expected increase in the patient load.

III. LIBRARY FACILITIES NOW IN EXISTENCE FOR BOTH RESIDENTS AND STAFF

The resident library is a very pleasant and attractive room with sufficient stack capacity to maintain the 1,350 volumes currently available and to furnish office space for a staff member. There are no facilities in the library room for reading. Residents can read in their rooms and in a hobby-television room. It was estimated that eighty-five per cent of the books were ten years of age or older. The library has seven magazine subscriptions and seven newspaper subscriptions. Two part-time volunteers who work with the library are trained librarians.

The staff library is in a room consisting of three hundred twenty square feet of space. Stacks are arranged along one wall and one end. Seats and work tables are available for 10 people. The library is located near the staff offices for convenient and frequent use. Library holdings consist of eighty-one professional text books and three hundred fifteen volumes of bound periodicals with additional holdings of unbound periodicals. The institution is in the process of replacing the old text books with new and timely books as well as binding periodicals as funds become available. Binding of the periodicals is a continuing expense because the institution has subscriptions to twelve professional journals.

IV. POTENTIAL FOR USE OF ADDITIONAL LIBRARY FACILITIES

The interviewees assigned a medium priority to the acquisition of additional library materials relative to the other items on the list of present institutional needs. However, the hospital staff showed a great amount of interest in the libraries and appeared particularly interested in the programs to acquire more up-to-date professional books and to bind the holdings of journals. Such an interest on the part of the staff indicates frequent use of the library.

TOPEKA STATE HOSPITAL

Topeka, Kansas

I. INTRODUCTION

Topeka State Hospital is an old state institution in terms of the number of years that it has been in existence but new and very much alive in terms of achievement and effort to accomplish its purpose. The hospital is now operating as a dual purpose institution; first, it is a treatment center for the emotionally sick people of eastern Kansas, and secondly, it operates as an educational institution. With respect to the latter, Topeka State Hospital has internships, academic seminars, and experience training programs for medical doctors, social workers, pastors, psychologists, psychiatrists, occupational therapists, music therapists, nurses, psychiatric aides, and volunteers. In addition, the hospital operates an elementary and a secondary school for the children residents. Research in the areas mentioned above is an important activity of the hospital staff. Professional people and college students not directly affiliated with the hospital also use facilities such as the professional library for their own personal benefit.

It is important to note how the various programs at the hospital are complementary to each other and not competitive or clashing. In a broad sense, the hospital has three main goals or objectives; first, through research and education, they hope to find new and more effective ways of treating the mentally ill; second, they hope to alleviate the shortage of trained people in the professions and occupations in which they have training programs and third, it is the goal of the hospital

to get their resident patients back in their homes and functioning as normal individuals in the shortest possible time.

II. CHARACTERISTICS OF RESIDENTS AND STAFF

In August of 1967, the Topeka State Hospital had approximately 800 patients in residence ranging in age from six years on up. About 200 of these were in the elementary and secondary schools. Although there is a wide range in ability to read and use library resources among the patients, it is safe to say that they all have some capacity to benefit from library use.

The hospital now has an average of 1,000 people on the full time payroll. Some of the employees are in training programs that run for less than a year, but it is correct to say that as many as 550 of the 1,000 total need to use a professional library during the course of a year.

III. LIBRARY FACILITIES NOW AT THE HOSPITAL

For use by the residents, the hospital now has approximately 10,000 volumes. Most of these books have been given to the hospital by friends of the institution. They are used almost exclusively by patients for leisure time activities. Volunteer workers have a central receiving room for books and magazines when they are brought to the hospital. From the receiving center the books are placed on the wards where patients have free access to them at all times. Of course, some reference and text books are available for the use of the children in the elementary and secondary schools.

For the staff, the Topeka State Hospital has a library of about 7,500 volumes and a full time librarian. What they have is very good as far as it goes, and the library is well kept. Like the library for patients, the professional library now in existence is mainly the result of generous gifts from donors. Very little is available from the regular budget for library acquisitions. The library needs funds badly for expansion and for the purchase of the new publications that come out each year.

IV. POTENTIAL FOR USE OF ADDITIONAL LIBRARY FACILITIES

The average length of stay for the resident patients in September of 1967 was running about three months. For this short period, a library for leisure time use by them as it is now operated seems to be adequate. The best way to help these patients through a library is indirectly through the professional library. In this connection, the potential at the Topeka State Hospital is tremendous. A big increase in funds for the technical library is urgently needed if the 550 people who would use it annually are to provide their maximum push toward institutional goals. Reference material and text books must also be kept up to date at the schools for children. The attitude of the administrative officials toward the use of additional library resources in the training and treatment programs is exceptionally enthusiastic, and they are currently trying to budget for development and growth.

WINFIELD STATE HOSPITAL AND TRAINING CENTER

Winfield, Kansas

I. INTRODUCTION

Winfield State Hospital and Training Center is an institution providing care for mentally retarded and/or emotionally disturbed adult men and women. The current population is 1120, while five years ago it was 1310, and ten years ago it was 1456. It is expected that the population might decrease slighly in number during the next five years.

II. CHARACTERISTICS OF RESIDENTS AND STAFF

The expected length of stay by the average resident patient at the hospital has changed dramatically within the past ten years. At the earlier time period, a patient was expected to be a resident for a period ranging from 25 years to his lifetime. However, five years ago the expected length of residence had been reduced to 15 years and is from four to six years at the present time. Rehabilitation type therapy, including social events and the workshop were given as reasons for the significant decrease in the length of residence. It was expected that the length of residence might be further reduced by continued application of therapy and training.

Most resident patients can read very little in an academic sense. Thus they have little use for traditional library materials, books, journals, magazines, and newspapers. However, it is believed that rehabilitation programs could be made more effective if visual and vocal aid materials were made available for individual and group

patient use. The loan of library materials to individual patients could be a means for the patient to accept responsibility in addition to other benefits the patient may receive. Use of appropriate art prints for reference by painting and drawing groups could maintain the interest of the patient in such activities as well as increase his awareness of real world activities. It was believed that 50% or more of the resident population could be encouraged to use such library facilities to improve their rehabilitation activities in recreation, art, and workshop.

There are 690 persons on the staff with professional personnel representing 30 per cent, staff aides 10 per cent, and service personnel 60 per cent of the total. Professional personnel, staff aides, and students from the two local colleges and the high school are the users of the institutional staff library.

III. LIBRARY FACILITIES NOW IN EXISTENCE FOR BOTH RESIDENTS AND STAFF

One class of forty students receiving a more formal instruction is an exception to the above conditions. The teacher for this class has accumulated a small collection of mystery and adventure books for these students to read. The books are written at the childrens' level and are kept in the teacher's office.

The staff library room consists of approximately 500 square feet of space which includes stack space for 1,400 volumes of books and journals, office space for the librarian, and seating space for 15-20 library users. The staff library has subscriptions for 30-35 magazines and journals. Also, it has 4 or 5 pieces of visual aid equipment available for staff use. The books and the journals were considered to be of

significant professional value to users.

The library is supervised as a part time assignment by a regular employee.

IV. POTENTIAL FOR USE OF ADDITIONAL LIBRARY FACILITIES

The important areas of potential library resource use at Winfield State Hospital concerns staff use of more adequately developed professional holdings and patient use of visual and vocal aid equipment and art prints. The present holdings of professional materials are not sufficient in quantity for such a large number of staff personnel. New and timely professional materials should be added to the staff library. The resident library should be provided with the appropriate art prints and equipment.

APPENDIX B

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